



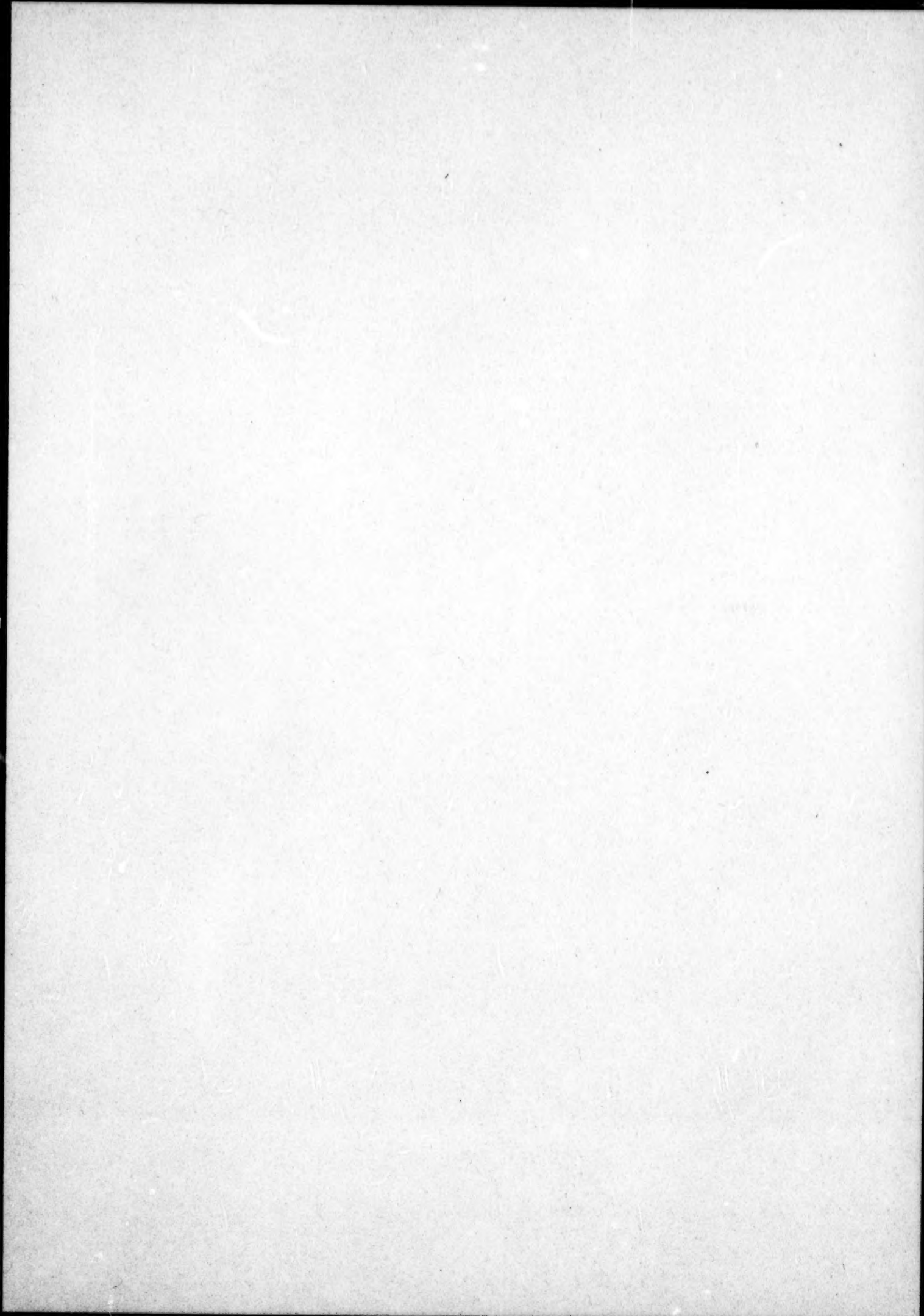
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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-087  
Friday  
5 May 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-95-087

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5 May 1995

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## African-American Summit Seeks Expanded Cooperation

### U.S. Secretary Brown's Statement Viewed

AB0405194795 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215  
GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] The Third African-American summit, which opened yesterday in Dakar, entered its active phase today, with the hearing and adoption of reports from various workshops. The summit has been marked noticeably since yesterday by the resolute determination of our African American brothers to halt Europe's stranglehold on Africa. From Dakar, our special correspondent, Jean-Claude Frank Medome, reports:

[Begin Medome recording] The U.S. Government no longer means to play a minor part on the African continent. That is how one might sum up Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown's powerful statement, expressing his government's disappointment upon noticing an economic monopoly by certain Western countries over Africa.

Ronald Brown already knew that his impressive delegation in Dakar was going to undertake a series of enticing steps, before he announced that the United States was coming in to gain ground. One such step is America Day, during which American business concerns plan to identify, with their African counterparts, areas where trade and cooperation can take place. On this occasion, federal government officials in charge of promoting commercial transactions will present the programs of 19 specialized American agencies.

This step by the U.S. Government will strengthen measures made by African American businesses, which have concluded agreements with African businesses in the areas of commerce, tourism, scientific exchanges, and cultural industries. However, it should be noted that many African businesses, particularly Senegalese businesses, are in fact looking for funding to establish or consolidate businesses in a wide range of spheres like tourism, trade, fishing, beauty products, and real estate development.

In another development in Dakar, youth are organizing themselves within the National University Council for Assisting Africa, a body which elected its executive bureau yesterday, with Gabonese-born Denis Ngoua M'bina as chairman. Women have not been left out of the picture; they are very active in looking for mechanisms to promote the well-being of families. [end recording]

[Announcer] So, the idea now is to explore ways and means of establishing a dynamic partnership between Africans and African Americans. According to Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who hosted the previous summit, the outline of this new form of cooperation must be well-defined.

[Begin Bongo recording] We have a global, positive concept for cooperation and partnership. It is nurtured by all that

constitutes the strength of either partner. Thus, to talk of a mutually beneficial partnership while seeking to degrade a partner; to dream of a dynamic and sustained cooperation and at the same time strive to weaken the other party; to seek to be the (?giver of orders and) lessons to others; to claim, in that frame of mind, to be removing the straw in the other man's eye while seeking, as a matter of fact, to pierce his two eyes; and (?to encourage instability) through cleverly and unscrupulously orchestrated maneuvers designed to create skepticism and confusion in the country said to be a friend, are all contrary to our traditions and values which, in our view, buttress the notion of cooperation, partnership, and friendship. This therefore bars us from bringing, in whatever manner, the honor of a state, a (?brother), or a group into disrepute and, as you will easily understand, also explains the jealous care we take in defending our honor as independent states. [end recording]

### U.S. Urged To Change Trade Policy

EA0405221095 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in  
English 1400 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Yoweri Museveni has called for support to the new African leadership, which has focused its attention on developmental programs and emphasized performance and commitment to democratic government. The call was contained in President Yoweri Museveni's statement delivered on his behalf by the vice president, Dr. Specioza Wandira Kazibwe, during the third African-American summit for heads of state and government in Dakar, Senegal.

President Museveni attributed some of Africa's persistent problems, like lack of democracy, the presence of conflicts, backwardness and rampant poverty, to the historic human brain power drain during the slave trade and colonialism, and to the East-West power rivalry. He pointed out that Africa has its own interests which must be respected.

He asked the African Americans to influence the United States authorities to effect changes in trade with Africa, so that its participation in United States and the international market is facilitated. He added that if this is done, African efforts to consolidate its economies will be activated.

President Museveni said that Uganda puts a lot of emphasis on trade and investment, and is a full member of the multilateral investment department of the World Bank which protects investors from arbitrary government action. President Museveni paid tribute to the African Americans for their role in promoting development in the Sub-Saharan Africa.

He expressed gratitude to the reverend Dr. (Leon Silver), the chairman and convenor of the forum and to the host president of Senegal, Mr. Abdou Diouf, for making the third summit a success. President Museveni extended special invitation to Reverend Dr. (Leon Silver) to (?host an) an African-American summit in Kampala in 1997.

**Burundi****Radio Says 18 Killed in Attack on Bus***EA0405165695 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from the northern province of Ngozi say 18 people were killed and many more others wounded yesterday at Ruhororo on the road joining Gitega and Ngozi.

A bus of the Otraco [Burundi public transport office] company transporting the passengers reportedly [as heard] suffered an attack by armed gangs. It is not yet known whom they were.

The wounded have been admitted in the hospital of Ngozi. The governor of Gitega has sent a delegation to ease the situation in the neighboring district of Mutaho.

**Further Details on Bus Attack***EA0405214795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 4 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] While government officials campaign for the return of peace throughout the country, armed groups continue to jeopardize peace. An Otraco [Burundi public transport office] bus which left Gitega for Ngozi yesterday was attacked by the criminals near the Ruhororo commune, Ngozi Province.

Twenty people died and others were injured. The BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Ngozi Province, Emile Kinunda, gave us the details:

[Begin Kinunda recording] According to the head of the Ngozi district gendarmerie, Captain (Nzosa), 17 people died on the spot. Four of them were taken to Mutaho since they had been identified. Two died while they were in Ngozi hospital [figures as heard].

Of the 13 others still being treated at the hospital, two are seriously injured. About 10 people escaped the attack and took refuge in Busiga and Ruhororo. Those people described what happened: When the bus arrived in the area it was heavily attacked with guns and grenades from all directions; the criminals then closed in and killed those who had not yet died with hammers, while looting at the same time.

The proof of the looting is that not more than five of the dead passengers were found with identity cards on them. The bus usually uses the route on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and it had been watched for a long time. Soldiers arrived too late because the site of the attack was a long way away, and their vehicle had been carrying out another job.

What is clear is that people in the surrounding area knew about the preparations for the attack. This is because there is still nobody in the area. It has even been reported

that some left the area before the attack. It has also been reported that the looted property could not have been taken away without help.

Though the Ruhororo Commune has been affected by the current situation in the country, the area was inhabited by people who are difficult to lead. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

**Equatorial Guinea****Mbasogo Replies to Spanish Prime Minister's Message***AB0405130595 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 4 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Sources in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation say that on 30 April President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, head of state and founding chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, sent a message to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in response to the one the head of the Spanish Government had sent him through Jose Maria Otero de Leon, Spanish ambassador to Equatorial Guinea. President Mbasogo's message is expected to be conveyed to the Spanish prime minister by (Santiago Sereye Ofuman), Equatorial Guinean ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain.

Although the national media are not aware of the contents of the message, it is believed that it is related to deteriorating bilateral relations. The Equatorial Guinean side has blamed this deterioration on the Spanish side as a number of media houses and political circles in that country are currently carrying out a libelous disinformation campaign against the Equatorial Guinean Government and people, as well as state institutions. Equatorial Guinean diplomatic sources believe that it will be difficult to restore mutual confidence in bilateral relations as long as this campaign persists.

**UN Human Rights Team Meets Minister, Mbasogo***AB0405175595 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 4 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Miguel Oyono Ndong Mifumu, the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has received in audience (Alejandro Acusio), special rapporteur for the UN Human Rights Commission for Equatorial Guinea, who was accompanied by (Michael Asuik), the UN representative in our country, and two top officials from the commission. The meeting was held to brief the minister of state on the objectives of their trip to Equatorial Guinea, which is one of several periodic visits made to our country over the past three years.

Both sides reviewed the recommendations made by the rapporteur in his recent report concerning respect for human rights in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. They also examined the commission's proposals made in

its recent resolutions in favor of Equatorial Guinea in February. In these resolutions, the commission recognized that there was substantial progress in respecting human rights in our country, and stressed the need for the international community to continue cooperating with the government to help respect the fundamental rights of all Equatorial Guinean citizens. Mr. (Acusio)'s visit to our country will last seven days, during which time he will hold official contacts with various top national officials.

Meanwhile, the special rapporteur yesterday stated that the activities of political parties and other political rights in our countries are making progress. Mr. (Acusio) stated this at the end of a lengthy audience granted him by President Mbasogo, which was also attended by Francisco Javier Ngomo Mbengono, minister of justice and religion; and Duarte Dualde, coordinator for human rights. The rapporteur and his delegation came to our country to cooperate with the government in improving the human rights situation. With the head of state, the officials want to be briefed on human rights aspects that need to be improved, and on those which have already been substantially improved.

Although the UN officials did not elaborate before the media on those aspects which need improvement, they pointed out that substantial improvement is needed concerning the democratic process under way in Equatorial Guinea, especially the completion of the electoral census which, according to the special rapporteur, is a very important stage for the successful organization of the municipal elections. He also stressed that the success of these elections will mark a very positive step in the democratic development of the country.

### Rwanda

#### Minister on Repatriation of Kibeho Camp Refugees

EA0405170195 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The internally displaced persons who had resisted repatriation from Kibeho camps to their home communes, have finally accepted to be taken back to their homes. The exercise is supposed to begin today.

The minister for internal affairs and communal development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, has just talked to Radio Rwanda about the issue. The minister said the displaced persons accepted to be taken to their homes when he talked to them at Kibeho camp. He arranged for transportation of the refugees, and today 47 vehicles are supposed to have begun transporting them to their homes.

He also contacted food aid agencies to assist the refugees in their homes. The minister did not guarantee that all of them will go back, because of the small group still hiding in a certain building:

[Begin Sendashonga recording] No, I cannot guarantee that all of them will go home because those I met were the numbers that was in the courtyard. [sentence as heard] So I don't know exactly about those who were in the building itself. But I think we can hope, if those who were in the courtyard really go today, as they had promised, then others will also be encouraged to go. And, in fact, these movements had already started because, as of yesterday, we had 158 leaving in one single day, the day before yesterday we had had 144. So we hope that this movement is going to enlarge and be on larger numbers. So hopefully within a week or so, we can have closed completely that small camp. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### Military Trials Continue; Army Officer Jailed

EA0405125995 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0445 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The War Council continued its proceedings at Nyamirambo yesterday.

The council was resuming the trial of the cases adjourned after the first hearing last Tuesday [2 May]. The trials included the case of the Army officer who was not able to stand trial because of his lack of knowledge of the Kinyarwanda language. He appeared before the court with his lawyer yesterday.

Meanwhile, the judges have pronounced a verdict on the case of Sub-Lieutenant (Godfrey Maudi) who was charged with stealing and selling a Peugeot 505 sedan. Sub-Lt. (Maudi) was sentenced to one year in jail, while his military rank is to be withheld for a six-month period. He will also pay court costs. [passage omitted]

#### International Commission Begins Kibeho Inquiry

EA0405124195 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0445 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The international commission of inquiry into the Kibeho camp events started its proceedings in the offices of the prime minister yesterday. This first session coincided with the date proposed by the president of the Republic, Pasteur Bizimungu, when Rwandan officials and foreign diplomats inspected the site at Kibeho. President Pasteur Bizimungu said at the time that he hoped the commission would start its work on 3 May, which was yesterday.



## Ethiopia

### Rwandan President: Former Troops Behind Kibeho

EA0405203795 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1030 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu stated that the situation in his country is returning to normal, and that the recent incidents in some regions are under control, adding that the government is encouraging the people to come back to the country.

During a stopover in Addis Ababa on his way to Senegal yesterday, Bizimungu told an ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent that former government troops who infiltrated the refugee camps in southwestern Rwanda were responsible for the recent stampede at the Kibeho camp, where many people died. He said his government had encouraged some 800,000 refugees to go home.

The president added that they had decided, along with the UN mission in the country, to close the 80 remaining camps, where he said hardliners were breeding insecurity. The Rwandan president said last year's genocide in Rwanda would not have happened if the United Nations had intervened before, not after, the genocide. When asked about the present standoff between the UN mission in Rwanda and his government, the president said the situation was not as serious as some people might think. He said the joint committee set up by representatives from his government and the UN mission was studying the possibilities of involving the UN mission in social and development activities, and in scaling down its military presence.

## Kenya

### KANU: Donors Want To Remove Party From Power

EA0405222995 Nairobi KNA in English 1400 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, 5 May—[dateline as received] The KANU [Kenya African National Union] secretary general today accused donors of "witch hunting" following their recent decision to curtail aid to Kenya.

Mr. Kamotho, who was addressing the press at the party headquarters, said Kenya's human rights record, on which the donor community has pegged aid, was better than in most African and European countries.

"Their (donors) only agenda is their desire to remove KANU from power," Mr. Kamotho said, adding such machinations had been used during the run-up to the 1992 general elections. He said the KANU government had met most of the demands of the donor countries, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and there was no need therefore to keep harassing the country. "We shall continue telling the donors that there is no economic or

social reason why they should continue withholding further aid to the country," Mr. Kamotho said.

He accused members of the opposition of supporting the aid cut announced recently by some bilateral donors. [passage omitted]

Saying KANU did not wish to kill the opposition, Mr. Kamotho said it was the good policy of KANU that attracted defectors. He said the ruling party would continue receiving more defectors.

### Opposition Defeats Government Recess Motion

EA0505063295 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] In a historic turn of events the opposition has defeated a motion by Vice President Professor George Saitoti seeking to send members on a one-month recess.

The opposition strongly voted against the motion, prompting the deputy speaker, Bonaya Gondana, to call for a division. The two sides drew on 51 to 51 votes.

Godana, who is entitled to vote, abstained, and declared the motion defeated to an angry KANU [Kenya African National Union] side:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] For the first time in the history of the seventh parliament, the opposition frustrated the adjournment motion moved by the leader of government business, Prof. George Saitoti. The motion sought to send members on a one-month recess.

However, opposition members argued that a lot of business and serious opposition motions were pending before the house and must be deliberated upon. Leading the onslaught, Ugenya member of Parliament James Orenge said it was time for a parliamentary act to be enacted to set a timetable for the business of the house. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Uganda

### Sudanese Refugees Urged To Cultivate Good Ties

EA0405215095 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sudanese refugees currently settled in Aringa County, Arua District, have been urged upon to cultivate a good relationship with the natives there.

Addressing a consultative meeting at Aringa County headquarters, the CA [Constituent Assembly] delegate for the area, Mr. Olega Ashraf, has urged RC's [Resistance Councils] and the entire community of Aringa to take advantage of the peace to achieve whatever form of development denied them by the successive regimes since independence. [passage omitted]

**Buthelezi Says Talks With Mandela 'Civilized'**

*MB0405181495 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 4 May 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Mandela of South Africa has had a meeting with his troublesome Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today. They have been at each other's throats this week. It is all about Chief Buthelezi's demands as leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, for international mediation over provincial powers and a special deal for the Zulu monarchy. President Mandela was angered by a veiled talk of an uprising and has threatened to consider economic sanctions against KwaZulu/Natal. After the meeting, President Mandela declared there was no problem, no crisis, and described Chief Buthelezi as his traditional leader, his chief, his prince. Elizabeth Ohene called Chief Buthelezi and asked him what, according to him, had been achieved by the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] Well, the meeting was actually set up specifically to discuss the issue of registration for the coming local government elections that are taking place in November, and the president pointed out the chief whip, Reverend Stofile, in the House, that is in Parliament, who comes from the Eastern Province stated that there were some bureaucracy that were obstructing registration, and he therefore suggested that I should have a discussion with him and also possibly, if necessary, go there myself and address these people. So it is what he told me when he phoned me this morning, that is what he said he wanted me for and that is what in fact what we discussed. But then, just at the end of that discussion he then said that one of my colleagues who is in the government of national unity, well, had spoken of a possible meeting, suggested a possible meeting between the IFP and the ANC on what he called the row, and then he said, well, he would have to consult the ANC. But that was all that took place, nothing more. The president then suggested that it would be a good idea if we went out and if they invited the press to see us together, you see.

[Ohene] The row in fact remains?

[Buthelezi] Well, in fact the Caucus of the IFP even after that meeting that I had with the president issued a statement this morning where they actually voiced their very strong views about this. The statement was actually composed in my presence in the caucus after the meeting with the president.

[Ohene] Were your colleagues in the caucus like saying don't give in to the president?

[Buthelezi] No, they were not addressing me, they were addressing the issue, saying that the IFP takes strong exception to what the president said in Parliament yesterday and what he said previously.

[Ohene] Seeing that the whole country is so interested in this row that is going on with the president, why didn't you have more substantial discussion about this when you did meet him?

[Buthelezi] But the president had invited me specifically to discuss the election problems, registration problem for elections, and that we discussed and it seems to me it came to him as an afterthought, unless he plotted it to be that way. I do not know, but in afterthought he said that, you know, we should take photographs, you know, we should have an opportunity with the press and then we went out, that is all.

[Ohene] It seems a very strange thing that you should be having this row on the one hand, and then go and have discussions which I think apparently you could describe as being not acrimonious.

[Buthelezi] Very often, you know, during these exchanges when we are together we talk very amicably, even in the middle of differences, you see, we do talk to each other very amicably.

[Ohene] So you remain friends with the president?

[Buthelezi] We talk like civilized people to each other and as people who were friends for a long time anyway, even if the situation has changed a bit. [end recording]

**Mandela Addresses National Assembly on Budget**

*MB0205180595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532  
GMT 2 May 95*

[Statement issued by the Office of the President on Nelson Mandela's budget debate address to the National Assembly in Johannesburg on 2 May; on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Madame Speaker; Deputy-President FW de Klerk; ministers and deputy ministers; honourable members of Parliament; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen.

Five days ago, South Africans joined together in celebrating South Africa Freedom Day. Events in various parts of the country and further afield showed the outpouring of joy at the unique achievements in our first freedom year. The goodwill, optimism and enthusiasm of the people confirm the allegiance that the overwhelming majority of South Africans owe to the motherland and its constitutional structures.

I once more take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to the nation for making this smooth transition possible; and to the international community for their support and encouragement. I also wish to congratulate Minister Ben Ngubane and his team for the splendid work done to ensure a fitting commemoration of this most important national day. South Africans are at one that the benchmarks of the first freedom year, such as peace and stability, the culture of human rights, national unity and reconciliation, the first steps toward improving the quality of life of the people, and the new status and role of South Africa in world affairs—all these are historic achievements that we must protect like the

apple of our eye. The nation is in agreement that we need to use these successes as a platform to do even better in the coming year.

Madame Speaker;

Today, the 2nd of May marks yet another significant anniversary. As this day drew to a close exactly a year ago, the in-coming election results had established a clear trend concerning the outcome. In a sense, that was the moment when our leadership across the spectrum was severely tested: The nation had spoken, and the question was, whether the leaders would follow. In the event, virtually all leaders acknowledged the outcome and pledged to work with together and with the ANC for the good of the country. The past 12 months have borne witness to a remarkable fulfillment of this pledge. On behalf of the government of national unity, I wish to thank all the parties within and without this chamber, for their co-operation in carrying out the tasks we face as a nation. And so, five days into the second freedom year, we are encouraged by the abiding national sense of purpose that has become the hallmark of our society.

For us, as leaders, the symbolism of it all is supremely reassuring. But the critical issue is what we are doing jointly and severally to harness this goodwill to change South Africa for the better. This requires frankness in our appraisal of developments, as well as boldness in identifying and rectifying our weaknesses.

Madame Speaker;

History has so decreed that our comprehensive task of transforming South African society, should take place through constitutional and legislative means, and not by decree. We are fortunate in this regard, because our unique settlement has afforded our country such outstanding co-operation among various political forces. In the short space of a year, we have been able to introduce democratic norms and a style of government that is rare even among well-established democracies. Institutions such as the Constitutional Court, the Human Rights Commission, the Judicial Service Commission, the Independent Broadcasting Authority and many others—and the consultative and open manner in which we operate—are laying the basis for the flourishing of our democracy. In the legislatures, laws and policy frameworks on such matters as land, education, labour, the budget, the public service, security and intelligence services, truth and reconciliation, prisons and sport have either been passed or introduced, with the concurrence of the political parties in cabinet. The current session will see more of these. All this is helping to lay a solid framework for the building of a better life.

What this means is that we need to work even more systematically to ensure that this framework is completed as soon as possible. All the time, we must critically ask the question, whether the pace of our legislative work reflects the requirements of the historic mission we have. It is crucial that the executive and the legislature put

their heads together, and work out ways in which we can improve on this critical aspect of our work. Without undercutting the laudable consultative process, or the desire to do everything to perfection, we should ensure that the task of setting the framework for transformation, is undertaken with greater expedition. As we go about our day-to-day business, we must all be convinced, and so should society out there, that we are doing everything possible to act indeed as the power-house of fundamental change.

Madame Speaker;

The coming few weeks are some of the most critical in the life of our Parliament. The legislators will be calling the executive to account in the budget debates. It will be one important forum to address this important matter of the pace of the legislative product issuing from these supreme bodies. It will also be an opportunity to examine, with all serious application, the advances and weaknesses in each field of endeavour.

At the beginning of the year, the cabinet bosberaad [bush summit] came to the conclusion that the remarkable national reconciliation and the high degree of political stability had laid a firm foundation to start accelerating socio-economic change. As we approach the middle of the year, and another bosberaad, we should examine these and other questions in more detail. Suffice it here, to identify some of them.

The marvelous upturn in the economy, underpinned as it is by growth in manufacturing and a real increase in gross domestic fixed investments, shows that South Africa is set on the road to full recovery. Both the growing confidence of investors and the role RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] projects have had in this positive development, give us the firm conviction that we shall meet all our targets. But it depends on how we nurture and cultivate this new situation. For instance, to what extent is there a firm commitment by local business to invest in productive rather than speculative operations? To what extent has the manufacturing sector geared itself for the massive programmes that are to unfold in a matter of months, such as the housing schemes?

To what extent are our own business houses assisting foreign investors rather than treating them in a hostile manner as antagonistic competitors? To what extent is business committing itself to the extensive human resource development and research and development programmes which the new situation demands?

On the part of government, there is much more we need to do to facilitate investment. The measures we have taken, or intend to take, on the dual currency system and exchange controls are a positive step forward. However, we need to streamline the administrative machinery for processing investors and ensure that they are not sent from pillar to post in the bureaucratic maze.



These and other challenges we need to attend to urgently, if we are to ensure that the central task of job creation is carried out. Indeed, the recovery of the economy has started to impact on employment levels. So have the beginnings of RDP projects such as the school nutrition scheme which has created up to 10,000 jobs, other lead projects and the public works programme. But, given the desperate situation, this is just a drop in the ocean. We are confident that the National Economic, Development and Labour Council (Nedlac), will play a crucial role in monitoring and speeding up all these positive developments.

It goes without saying that our commitment to fiscal discipline will require constant monitoring and an unbending will. This has to be combined with resolution in shifting priorities toward greater social spending. It is in this spirit that cabinet is finalising proposals for the 1996/97 budget.

Madame Speaker;

What is clear, from the point of view of government, is that, the capacity to meet our obligations to the nation, especially the poor, relates to more than the scarcity or otherwise of resources. In many cases, funds have been availed; but they are not being utilised with sufficient speed. There are objective reasons for this. Thorough planning is required; and this has necessarily been the main emphasis of the past year. We have to ensure that proper business plans and clear mechanisms of accountability are put in place. Yet we cannot allow a situation in which funds allocated are carried over, again and again, because of these imperatives.

I therefore wish to make a solemn commitment today, that the executive will do everything in its power to ensure that this is not the case in the coming year.

On the one hand, this will require a systematic programme to enhance the capacity of government to process matters more efficiently and purposefully. It will require better monitoring on the part of national departments. Above all, it demands of our administration as a whole a change of mind-set: a movement away from pre-occupation with paper work to field work. In a sense, this is one of the primary considerations as we shift public expenditure to the benefit of society. Our administration must increasingly be people-focused. On the other hand, communities themselves should be geared for greater initiative. Wherever we are, we should not wait passively until national or provincial governments identify for us the projects to build clinics, schools, roads and other amenities. Masakhane: Let us come together in our localities to identify our priority needs; work out how we ourselves can contribute; prepare project proposals; and approach government and the private sector to assist.

Indeed, in areas where projects have been successfully launched, such as Ibhayi, Odi-Moretele, Marconi Beam

in Cape Town, KwaNobamba in Weenen, it was primarily communities themselves who came together to initiate these projects, assisted by government. I wish in this regard, to assure communities that, where they have done so, not only will relevant structures of government respond positively; but also, if there are delays, the RDP section of my office will ensure that blockages are cleared. I also wish to reiterate that those communities who work together to ensure that services are paid for, and with the security forces to stamp out crime, will be seriously considered for priority public investments. Atlantis and Uitenhage are good examples of how all sectors of the community can co-operate to ensure that these investments are utilised to bring about local economic growth.

One of the questions that has arisen sharply from our experience over the past year is the issue of relief to communities or groups in dire need. The principled approach of government is that we cannot hope to uplift people on the basis of hand-outs. Provision of skills through the public works programme and comprehensive human resource development, are some of the most critical ways of addressing this problem.

However, hand-in-hand with welfare organisations, relevant departments will need to review the programme of such relief. We have to ensure, at least, that people in desperate need of assistance do not find themselves worse off today, on account of our commitment to long-term plans. In this regard, without infringing on elaborate programmes provinces have set themselves, the question of the utilisation of the discretionary funds allocated them needs to be closely examined. These funds can be availed relatively quickly to communities.

Again and again, all these matters bring us back to the urgent need for a systematic capacity-building programme and an orientation in public service that emphasises more, the culture of field work and contact with the people. This is one of the major tasks that we need to start undertaking now, in respect of the hundreds of local government structures that will emerge from the elections in November. In urging all South Africans of 18 years and over to register now, we wish again to point out that, it is at this level where practical work to make the RDP a living reality will take place.

Madame Speaker;

Moving from planning to practical work also applies to security matters. As we indicated during the Freedom Day celebrations, the RDP Office and the Ministry of Safety and Security are working out ways of allocating more resources to training; the staffing, equipping and upgrading of areas that were previously neglected; and the improvement of the working conditions of the police. A community policing campaign, as part of the RDP lead projects is being launched; and this will accelerate the formation of community police forums which today total about 500 in number. The pending new police bill should go a long way in setting the necessary framework for all these programmes.

Certainly, the public is within its rights to ask about progress with regard to the community safety plan which was to have been introduced in March, particularly in areas most affected by violent crime, in the Western Cape, KwaZulu/Natal, Eastern Cape and Gauteng. For, it is not helpful for us to announce intentions if we fall short in terms of action. At one of its recent meetings, the cabinet reaffirmed the absolute importance of having these plans executed. It gave instructions to the relevant departments to urgently attend to implementation. I would therefore like to assure the public that the community safety plan is on course. It had to be delayed because of the go-slow action by some members of the police, which was more intense in the areas identified.

I am informed that the problems have now been resolved, and I do not, for a moment, doubt the enthusiasm of the police to implement the plan. They can rest assured that, in the field, they will find communities ready to roll up their sleeves and tackle the problems. We are also convinced that we have got the support of all political parties, within and outside the government of national unity, to assist rather than undermine the implementation of a plan which enjoys the widest public support. It is in this spirit, too, that we hope that the current negotiations between government as employer and the public service will result in solutions that will benefit both parties, and more importantly, benefit the public.

Madame Speaker;

We have identified these areas not because they are the only ones which need attention. This is in part because, from them, there are critical lessons that we can learn for the whole programme of governance; and also because they are of serious concern to the public. We have identified short-comings not because there are no successes. This is because we have been inspired by our achievements to strive to do better. To eschew symbolism as much as possible, and to get down to serious work, should be our approach as we enter the second freedom year.

It is in this context that I have been assessing reports from ministries and provinces; and I should congratulate them for the candid manner in which they have accounted for their activities. Through the cabinet secretariat and other structures in the president's office, we will always strive to ensure that an honest appraisal of our achievements and weaknesses is brought to the attention of cabinet, the legislatures and the public at large. This, among other things, allows for timely interventions so that government as a whole pulls in the same direction, and that it functions as an efficient machine.

The progress we make, not only in nation-building and reconciliation, but also in establishing good government and steadily meeting the needs of the people, will ensure that we maintain the appreciation and confidence of humanity in South Africa's unique accomplishment. Our

voice, on such critical matters as world social development spear-headed by the United Nations, nuclear disarmament and resolution of conflicts will be clearly heard.

And on these and other matters, our approach will always be guided by South Africa's interests, the legitimate claim of developing countries for equitable interstate relations and the right of humanity to a better world. Such are the basic moral and humanitarian pillars of our foreign policy.

On this, the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and fascism, and the formation of the United Nations organisation, we join the world in reaffirming our rejection of all forms of racism, as well as ethnic and religious intolerance. Within our own region and continent, we shall continue to work with others to remove the scourge of conflict and ensure that Africa indeed sets out on her collective renaissance.

Madame Speaker;

Our country has taken irreversible steps towards a thorough-going, people-centred and prosperous democracy. If anything, the goodwill and outpouring of emotion on our Freedom Day confirm that we set on this journey with the enthusiastic support and active involvement of the nation as a whole. I hope that through this budget debate, we will lay the basis for even greater achievements; that is, if we concentrate on the real concerns of the nation.

We cannot, and dare not fail. I thank you!

### Plans To 'Transform' Public Service Unveiled

MB2904192195 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 29-30 Apr 95 pp 1-2

[Report by Esther Waugh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—The Public Service Ministry has unveiled a comprehensive plan of action to transform the public service, including an accelerated programme of affirmative action and the establishment of an anti-corruption arm.

In addition to spelling out a new vision for the public service, the draft policy document outlines a legislative programme and the costs involved in the move.

The draft, still to be passed by Parliament, proposes:

- An accelerated programme of affirmative action.
- The introduction of more equitable pay and employment conditions.
- The possible rationalisation of public service pension funds.
- A code of conduct.
- The establishment of a body called the Anti-Corruption Arm (ACA).

- A general review of the service, and an internal review of each ministry.
- The establishment of "transformation units" in each ministry.
- The development of a comprehensive national training policy.
- The introduction of performance auditing.

A discussion document says: "The public service inherited by the new government was structured and developed by the previous regime to promote and defend the social and economic system of apartheid. As a result, many of its policies and practices, if left unchanged, could seriously jeopardise the capacity of the public service to meet its new role in the social and economic transformation of the country."

The transformation process would aim to make the service representative, change the attitudes and behavior of public servants, promote a commitment to the constitution and national interest, create an integrated but decentralised service, create a responsive bureaucracy, make it accountable and transparent, and improve the quality of service.

A necessary precondition for legitimising the public service will be to make it representative, according to the draft. This was being done by legally outlawing discrimination; reforming the recruitment, selection and promotion procedures; and changing attitudes. However, these factors alone were unlikely to lead to major changes in the short term. It was, therefore, necessary to implement a determined policy of affirmative action.

The document says the main beneficiaries of such a programme will be blacks, women and the disabled. "Formally skilled and/or experienced persons from these disadvantaged groups would not be in need of additional training before being fasttracked, apart from normal familiarisation and induction procedures. Those with potential but less skills, qualifications and experience would need to be exposed to accelerated and intensive training aimed at upward mobility and fasttracking."

On the issue of possible quotas, the document says it may be more practical to work on "the basis of measurable and achievable departmental targets reviewed from time to time". Each national and provincial department would be asked to compile a detailed affirmative action programme.

"The results of affirmative action will have to be visible within the first two years, 1994-1996. In line with the objectives of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], all ministries must define their affirmative action targets for the first two years, and present annual progress reports that will be subject to parliamentary scrutiny."

Ministries would also be asked to prepare detailed plans for the internal monitoring of their affirmative action programmes.

The document proposes that measures be taken by Parliament where ministries have failed to make visible progress within two years. It further moots the possibility of strengthening the affirmative action programme by legislation.

The document envisages public service offices becoming "rainbow workplaces" which could become a major source of strength. It adds however that "conflicts may arise over the infusion of new ideas and new ways of thinking". The increased diversity of the public service would therefore need to be managed effectively.

The document stresses that the interim constitution guarantees civil servants their jobs but not positions. "No public servant has an inherent entitlement to retain his or her particular post. Existing posts may therefore be deleted and new ones created.

"Opportunities for greater representativeness at the management level can be expanded, for example, through the introduction of early retirement and retrenchment packages."

On the improvement of employment conditions, the document says the Government plans to ensure "that an adequate minimum wage, equal pay for work of equal value, and performance-related pay are introduced at all levels of the public service as soon as possible."

The working conditions of women would be improved, with the repeal of discriminatory practices relating to housing and pension entitlements, reforms in the tax system, maternity leave and flexible working hours.

Pay scale differentials would be reduced by "significant" pay increases at the bottom and relative restraint at the top.

The document says the solution of corruption is of considerable concern to the ministry. It therefore intends to introduce a programme preventing corruption and punishing offenders.

#### **Nation Not To Join African Development Bank Yet**

*MB0305151095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 3 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 3 SAPA—South Africa would not officially join the African Development Bank at its annual heads-of-state meeting in May, Deputy Minister of Finance Alec Erwin said in Cape Town on Wednesday [3 May].

He told a FINANCIAL TIMES investment conference South Africa and the bank had been unable to resolve some technical aspects of joining the bank. The government did not want to shoulder the burden of the bank's past debts and liabilities. There was a perception in the bank that South Africa could be the answer to a host of the bank's problems. However, the issues were more complicated and would have to be discussed further.



Senior South African officials would continue negotiating with the bank, Mr Erwin said, and he would attend the bank's summit meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, to pursue South Africa's membership.

#### **'Special Window' Considered for African Investment**

*MB0405152395 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 May 95 p 22*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—The Government will likely relax foreign exchange controls on South African investment into the rest of Africa it was indicated yesterday.

Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel said at the FINANCIAL TIMES investment conference a "special window" for South African companies wanting to invest in Africa, particularly southern Africa, was being considered.

In recognition of the country's special responsibility to the region, the move would be the first step in moving toward the full abolition of foreign exchange controls on residents, institutions and corporations following the scrapping of such restrictions on foreigners in mid-March. Deputy finance Minister Alec Erwin said at the conference the Government was consulting widely with business on the eventual scrapping of restrictions on investment by South African companies abroad.

The issue was also being discussed with the National Economic, Development and Labor Council's public finance sector. Erwin stressed that it would be a carefully managed process.

The Government wanted to prevent South African companies merely investing abroad to get out of the country and not to spread their investment risk and asset base.

#### **Two APCs, Medical Supplies Donated to Rwanda**

*MB0405170095 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 4 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African Government will donate two Mamba armored personnel carriers [APCs] as well as medical supplies to Rwanda. The armored vehicles will be used by the World Food Program and the medical supplies by UNICEF.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad will hand over the two vehicles and supplies to the WFP [World Food Program] and UNICEF in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, on Saturday. The Department of Foreign Affairs said

Mr. Pahad would also use the opportunity to talk to the Rwandan Government about South Africa's role in conflict resolution initiatives in Africa.

#### **South African Press Review for 4 May**

*MB0405133895*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **SOWETAN**

Traditional Leaders—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 May in a page 10 editorial believes that "from a cultural point of view" many people would "not have a quibble" with the existence of traditional leaders. "What is a problem is the kind of power, if at all, that chiefs, who assume their roles through heredity, should wield over ordinary citizens." Many South Africans find the idea of hereditary rule "inimical to democracy, which demands that the people have the right to choose their rulers." SOWETAN is also concerned about the question of payment for traditional leaders. "Should they be put on the state's payroll or should they be expected to earn their keep like everyone else? If they are paid, how much?" Therefore, a failure to address the issue of traditional leaders "leaves the way open for all kind of opportunists and tribalists to exploit the institution for their own narrow, if divisive ends."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Remove Exchange Controls—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 May in a page 14 editorial says it understands the Reserve Bank's "gradualist approach" to full and immediate removal of exchange controls "because it might lead to "an insupportable outflow of foreign reserves." The paper believes Reserve Bank General Manager John Postmus is "putting the cart before the horse" when he said that exchange controls would not be removed until there was a significant increase in inward foreign investment. BUSINESS DAY believes exchange controls "deter foreign investors as they may be seen as government's expression of no-confidence in the country. Exchange controls, too, give governments more latitude to have inappropriate monetary and fiscal policies than would be possible under the discipline of free capital movements." South Africa took a "small step" toward removing exchange controls when the financial rand was abolished. "But we are still dithering on the edge of the international free investment pool, frightened to take the final plunge. The longer we dither, the greater the danger that we will be pushed in unprepared."

## Angola

### 'Crucial' Santos-Savimbi Meeting Reportedly 'Off'

*MB0505102395 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1000 GMT 5 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The crucial summit on ending Angola's 20-year civil war appears to be off. This follows a last-minute announcement by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that he had canceled his trip to the Zambian capital Lusaka because of what he described as pressing business. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi arrived in Lusaka earlier this morning. The talks were expected to provide the go-ahead for UN forces to move in to maintain order in Angola while UNITA fighters disarmed. Yesterday's meeting would have been the first between the two leaders since 1991.

### Santos Not To Show for 'State Reasons'

*MB0505064495 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0602 GMT 05 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will no longer travel to Lusaka today to meet Frederick Chiluba, his Zambian counterpart, to discuss bilateral friendship and cooperation ties. During his visit to Zambia, the Angolan head of state was also expected to meet Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader. The meeting was prepared in great detail but it will not go ahead for imperative state reasons. Angolan Ambassador in Washington Jose Patricio has provided an explanation:

[Begin Patricio recording] UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi is once again to blame for thwarting all the expectations arising from the Angolan peace process. He made it impossible for his long awaited meeting with Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos to go ahead in the Zambian capital as scheduled. In fact, the UNITA leader not only completely ignored and changed the program that had previously been established and agreed on among the government, UNITA, and UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, he also started raising extraneous issues concerning his personal security. Those problems had already been dealt with. The plan was for the UNITA leader to travel together with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. The two men were scheduled to have arrived in the Zambian capital on 3 May, but that did not happen because Savimbi decided to go on a tour of several African capitals instead. The UNITA leader treated his African tour as a matter of greater urgency and importance than his meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

In view of these developments, the Angolan head of state decided to suspend his visit to Zambia for state reasons. One of his visit's most important aims was jeopardized by Jonas Savimbi's decision to make unnecessary and baseless accusations against the Angolan authorities.

It is worth noting that this is the third time in Angola's recent history that the UNITA leader misleads the Angolan and international communities and fails to live up to his undertakings concerning peace. This is what happened in Gbadolite, when a first attempt was made to arrive at an accord on the Angolan conflict: He made some 20 African heads of state and government wait for several hours. This was repeated in Lusaka in November 1994: He failed to attend the ceremony which saw the Lusaka Protocol signed. That was unacceptable behavior on his part.

In any event, the Angolan Government hereby reiterates its firm commitment to the Lusaka Protocol's implementation and it also reaffirms its intention to make every effort to ensure that conditions are created to strengthen mutual trust in keeping with the spirit of national reconciliation. [end recording]

### UNITA Radio Reports RSA Firm Plans To Kill Savimbi

*MB0505081295 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] South Africa's Executive Outcomes Company is today the biggest obstacle to peace in Angola. Reliable reports have reached the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] authorities in Jamba, the bastion of Angolan resistance, that Executive Outcomes has devised criminal plans to assassinate UNITA President Dr. Savimbi, thereby neutralizing UNITA as a real opposition majority force. Those plans have different implementation stages. For the Lusaka summit, Executive Outcomes has set up an operation that will be carried by a hit squad [preceding two words in English] with the following aims: To shoot UNITA President Dr. Savimbi dead; to plant remote-controlled bombs along the routes likely to be used by Dr. Savimbi and his delegation; and to use poison or toxic products that act slowly. Those macabre plans do not exclude an attack on Bailundo in the event that the aforementioned attempts should fail.

In addition to those plans, Executive Outcomes is also considering an attack on Jamba with sarin gas bombs. Those reports also say that it is likely Namibian territory will be used because it is easily accessible to expert criminals.

### FALA Team Tours Cabinda, Decries FAA's Presence

*MB0205143995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Officials in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff recently visited National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas in Cabinda Province. Their visit took place toward the end of last month. Americo Chivala, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports that

FALA General Staff team also toured UNITA-controlled areas in Belize District, including (Caiquembo), (Cungassongo), Mazale, (Congo-Tadi), Quifuma, Luanda, and (Conde Cavunga).

The team was led by Colonel Martinho Chindombe, FALA commander for the Cabinda Military Zone. He briefed the people on the political and military situation in the country, as well as UNITA's peace plans for Cabinda. Col. Chindombe said Cabinda's problems will only be solved once all Angolan political forces agree on a course of action. That senior FALA officer also said UNITA signed the peace accord so Cabinda too can enjoy peace. Col. Chindombe described as contrary to the people's wishes the massive presence of government troops in the enclave. [passage omitted]

#### **150 British Peacekeeping Soldiers Arrive in Lobito**

*MB0305204295 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A total of 150 British peacekeeping soldiers arrived in the city of Lobito today, bringing to 450 the number of logistics soldiers in the area. The logistics battalion is expected to have 645 soldiers. General Chris Garuba, commander of the UN Angola Verification Mission, and government General Higino Carneiro left for Lobito today to oversee the presence of UN forces there. Journalist Goncalves Nhan-gica, who accompanied the delegation, reports:

A total of 150 British soldiers arrived at Catumbela Airport this afternoon. The remaining logistics soldiers are scheduled to arrive within three days. A total of 80 Uruguayan soldiers and some Jordanians are also in Lobito. [passage omitted]

#### **Namibia**

##### **President Issues Warning to Angolan 'Bandits'**

*MB0305184495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 3 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek May 3 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma has warned bandits based in southern Angola to refrain from attacking Namibian citizens, Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported on Wednesday.

Mr Nujoma said on Tuesday night if such unlawful and violent attacks continued, Namibia reserved its right under international law to protect its territory and citizens with all means at its disposal. He called on the leadership of Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement to ensure that areas under their control were not used as springboards for attacks. Mr Nujoma reiterated that security forces were under strict orders to enforce the provisions of the Immigration Control Act. Namibian soldiers have occasionally shot at UNITA cadres trying to cross the Cunene River which borders the two countries.

#### **Zimbabwe**

##### **Government To Destroy Air Equipment From PRC**

*MB0205161395 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 2 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zimbabwean Government is to destroy Air Force equipment worth about \$100 million. A report from Harare quoted officials as saying the equipment, bought from the People's Republic of China seven years ago, included radar and aircraft components.

The report said the decision to destroy the equipment was made because it had been lying idle at the (Suri-Suri) Air Base because the country did not have technicians qualified to operate it.



## Liberia

### ECOMOG Clears ULIMO From Northwest Area

AB0405190395 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 4 May 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Alhaji Koromah's wing of the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] in Liberia might be having some successes in the northeast of the country, crossing from Lofa into Bong County, taking on Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and closing in on the NPFL headquarters at Gbarnga. But around Monrovia in the northwest, it is a different story. The African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has been taking a stronger line recently to try and open up roads and create safe havens for thousands of people displaced by the conflicts. Now, they have cleared ULIMO from a swathe of territory in the region, and refugees are beginning to flock into the area. From Monrovia, Nyenati Allison telexed this report:

ECOMOG has seized control of the northwestern settlements of Clay Ashland and Arvington from Koromah's ULIMO. ECOMOG Chief of Staff Brigadier General (Gabriel Ayaumpele) told me today that ULIMO rebels were driven out of the area two days ago without any resistance. He said the ECOMOG force was compelled to deploy in the areas to halt the killings and constant harassment of residents. He added: As we talk now, people are returning. This afternoon, at Clay Ashland, a settlement along the northern banks of the St. Paul River, I saw scores of residents returning with bundles of personal effects. Others were patching up their broken doors and windows. One returnee, George Pittman, said he'd fled the area when he witnessed the ULIMO commander heading a whole family into the surrounding bush and spraying them with bullets. Military sources here say the deployment of peacekeeping troops in Clay Ashland further widens the peacekeepers perimeter of defense around Monrovia, and diminishes areas under the control of ULIMO.

Meanwhile, the confusion inside Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo faction is far from over. Breakaway generals in Monrovia today declared (Vamuyan Sheriff) as their new leader, and the most feared Usman Kone, known better as Pepper and Salt, as his deputy. A statement here described as false, misleading, and baseless a claim by one of the dissidents, Kwame Fofana, who said that the rift in Koromah's ULIMO had been resolved.

### Declares Safe Havens in Montserrado

AB0405153595 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900  
GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In its continued drive to create safe havens around the country, ECOMOG [Economic Community Of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group]

has declared (Tiasland), (Kodono Shop), and Arthington, as well as (Bokum Corner) in Montserrado County safe for people and relief supplies. An ECOMOG release says the road leading to those areas are now clear of ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koromah] fighters whose presence had made the road impassible. The release said all roadblocks were taken over by ECOMOG on Thursday, 27 April, without any resistance from ULIMO-K fighters.

Speaking at (Kodono Shop), ECOMOG chief of staff, Brigadier General Anyankpele, told residents that the movement of the troops into the area marks the end of stage one of ECOMOG's deployment to liberated areas. According to the release, the second phase will involve extensive patrols of troops to ensure the protection of lives and property. Citizens who fled the area because of insecurity are advised to return to their towns and villages.

## Nigeria

### Chad Opposition Accuses Own Government of Scheme

AB0405220195 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 4 May (AFP)—An armed opposition movement known as the Movement for Development and Democracy [MDD] has accused the Chadian Government of launching an operation aimed at "liquidating" the movement's leaders and supporters, according to an MDD communique sent to AFP in Lagos today. The MDD communique, which had been forwarded to AFP from Kano, northern Nigeria, stated that, having failed in its military campaign to "eradicate" the MDD, the Ndjamen regime had issued directives to "operatives of the Reserved Affairs Bureau, the armed wing of the ruling party's political police, to go to Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, and Benin, and liquidate all MDD officials, supporters, and sympathizers within their reach." The communique—signed by Issa Moussa, MDD commissioner for defense and security—concluded by denouncing this "gruesome and loathsome plan," designed by the authorities in Ndjamen, and made an "urgent appeal to the governments and peoples of the countries concerned to take steps to guarantee the safety of people living within their territories, as required by the laws of African hospitality."

Fighters from the two MDD rival factions, led by Moussa Medela and Ibrahim Malah, respectively, have since 26 April been fighting under a unified command. The MDD split into two factions in 1994.

## Sierra Leone

### Witnesses Report 200 Killed in Rebel Massacre

AB0405200095 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 4 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, May 4 (AFP)—Some 200 people died in an attack by rebels of the Revolutionary

United Front (RUF) at Koidu in the east of Sierra Leone, witnesses who escaped the carnage said on Thursday [4 May].

But in a statement released in the Ivory Coast capital, Abidjan, Thursday, the rebels denied they had any part in the atrocity, which took place on Saturday.

"The rebels were on a killing spree," one of the survivors told AFP in Freetown. "They massacred anyone they came across in Koidu town."

Koidu, 250 kilometres (155 miles) east of Freetown, is the main diamond mining centre in the West African country.

On Wednesday, national television showed pictures of corpses in the streets and reported that more than 150 people were thought to have been slaughtered.

A spokesman for the RUF in Abidjan, Alimamy Sankoh, rejected the accusations on Thursday and said the rebels had not attacked Koidu.

The survivors, who recently arrived in the capital, said about 50 rebels attacked early in the day, taking control of the local government base and stealing large quantities of arms and ammunition.

They then attacked the police station, the courthouse and the headquarters of the national diamond company, before being forced out of the town by government troops and local civilian volunteers.

Witnesses said serious damage was caused in Koidu, which was "evacuated". The attack on the town was the first since October 1992. Saturday was the third anniversary of the coup which brought Captain Valentine Strasser to power.

On Wednesday, Sierra Leonean soldiers kept up sporadic fighting with rebels just 30 kilometres (less than 20 miles) southeast of the capital, but neither side appeared to have the upper hand.

The main conflict zone, which the two sides have been fighting over for some three weeks, lies along a strategic road from Freetown to the interior, between the districts of Waterloo and Newton. [passage omitted]

#### **Group Expresses Concern Over Remaining Hostages**

*AB2604184595 London BBC World Service in English  
1505 GMT 26 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It's a week now since the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in Sierra Leone released 16 people they were holding. Most of them, Europeans and Sierra Leoneans, had been captured during the fighting around the mining complexes of SIEROMCO [Sierra Leone Ore and Metal Company] and Sierra Rutile in southern Sierra Leone in January. Hopes that more hostages

will be released are now running out and the accounting firm, KPNG [expansion unknown], is expressing particular concern about three of its staff who were seized at the SIEROMCO Mine. KPNG senior partner, Raymond Davis, is in London. He came into our studio, and Josephine Hazely asked him why he thought his staff members had not been released.

[Begin recording] [Davis] Well, I can't imagine why. In fact, we were very, very surprised that they were not released along with the other hostages. We were all involved in the planning together, and they were taken at the same time as the other hostages on 18 January. Their names are Augustophus Williams, Edward Jones Stanley, and Sah Kamanda. We had been expecting them. All plans had been made to receive them along with the others, and we are very concerned that we haven't seen them.

[Hazely] And what do the parents of these staff of yours have to say about....[pauses] How do they feel about the fact that they haven't seen their relations for such a long time?

[Davis] Well, they are very despondent, especially with the fact that their hopes, to some extent, had been raised, because they were expecting that they would be released. We have asked them for clothing and various things, and I had made preparations in consultation with them to receive our staff, but we don't know....[pauses] Sure, they must be feeling even more depressed now.

[Hazely] And these employees, these three people of yours, are they young people?

[Davis] They are very.... [pauses] They are young, they are young men in their mid-to late twenties and they are all FPC [financial programs committee] guys who have been with us for a number of years.

[Hazely] They are all men, are they?

[Davis] They are all men, they are all very conscientious, hard-working individuals.

[Hazely] From what you know of them, do you feel that they will be coping quite well under the circumstances?

[Davis] Well, definitely, they are strong characters. They are hard-working, very conscientious, and they are very devout, devoted people.

[Hazely] What would you like to happen to them now?

[Davis] Well, I am appealing for their release. We are very anxious to see them. We feel duty-bound to get them back to their families because they were taken in the course of their duties. They were working, carrying out the audit of the SIEROMCO, and they were taken along with the others and we are anxious, very anxious because we expected them to come with the others, and we feel that we must do everything to get them back, and we are appealing to the RUF to cooperate with us to get these men back to their families. [end recording]

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